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WALTER KENYON *The Swan Lake Site*

WALTER KENYON & NANCY S. CAMERON *The Brock Street Burial*

1961 THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

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ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION
ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

WALTER KENYON

The Swan Lake Site

Preface

The contribution of THE HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO to the success of the Museum's work on the English and Winnipeg Rivers cannot be overemphasized. In addition to supplying food and lodging for my wife and myself, the Commission also provided us with a boat, camping equipment and the services of Mr. George Swan, an excellent guide and boatman.

It would be impossible to mention individually all the people who assisted us with the operation. As usually happens in the North, everyone we met was extremely helpful—and we met a great many people. Special mention must be made of Mr. A. J. G. Leighton, construction manager for Ontario Hydro on the Whitedog-Caribou project. In spite of the demands of a very large and complicated Hydro project, he had the charming faculty of making us feel that his primary reason for being in the area was to assist the Museum. On his staff, Mr. R. Hummel, woods boss, Mr. Ron Belton, camp manager at Whitedog, and Mr. Reg Ahern, camp manager at Umfreville Lake were all extremely helpful.

In addition to the personnel of Ontario Hydro, we are deeply indebted to Chief George Land, Whitedog Reserve, for sharing with us his detailed knowledge of the country and its people, and for generously donating a number of specimens to the Museum. Last, but certainly not least, we are eternally grateful for the skill and kindness of a mechanic at Barney's Ball Lake Lodge. This nameless gentleman repaired our outboard motor when we were three days and four portages from our base camp.

PLATE I GRASSY NARROWS ON THE ENGLISH RIVER

Introduction

The discovery of America in 1492 is a well known story, and the subsequent period of exploration and settlement of the newly discovered continent is, in broad outline, equally well known. Under the relentless pressure of an energetic and inquisitive population, the frontier was pushed slowly but steadily westward.

In Ontario, there were two centres of exploration and trade. To the north, following Hudson's discovery in 1610 of the bay which bears his name, Foxe and James completed the exploration of our northern shoreline in 1631. In succeeding years, the Hudson's Bay Company gained control of the area, building a series of posts for trade with the Indians. Fort Severn was established in 1676, Moose Factory in the following year, Fort Albany in 1683 and Henley House, some distance up the Albany River from James Bay, in 1741. To the south, during the same period, the French were establishing themselves on Canada's eastern seaboard, and slowly pushing their way up the St. Lawrence into the very heart of the continent. By 1615 Champlain was in Huronia, on Georgian Bay, where he spent the winter. Some seventy-three years later, about 1688, Jacques de Noyons had reached the Rainy River basin, and in 1732 La Vérendrye built Fort St. Charles, a lonely outpost on an island near the western shore of Lake of the Woods.

Following La Vérendrye, the fur traders rapidly opened up the west, using what Grace Lee Nute (1941) has called *The Voyageurs' Highway.*

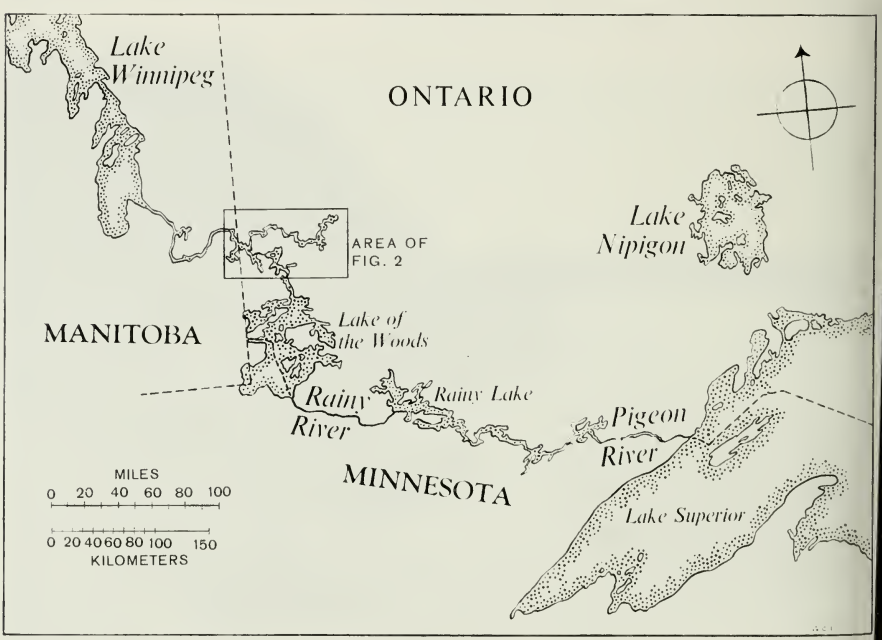

FIGURE 1 MAP OF SURVEY AREA IN RELATION TO LAKE SUPERIOR

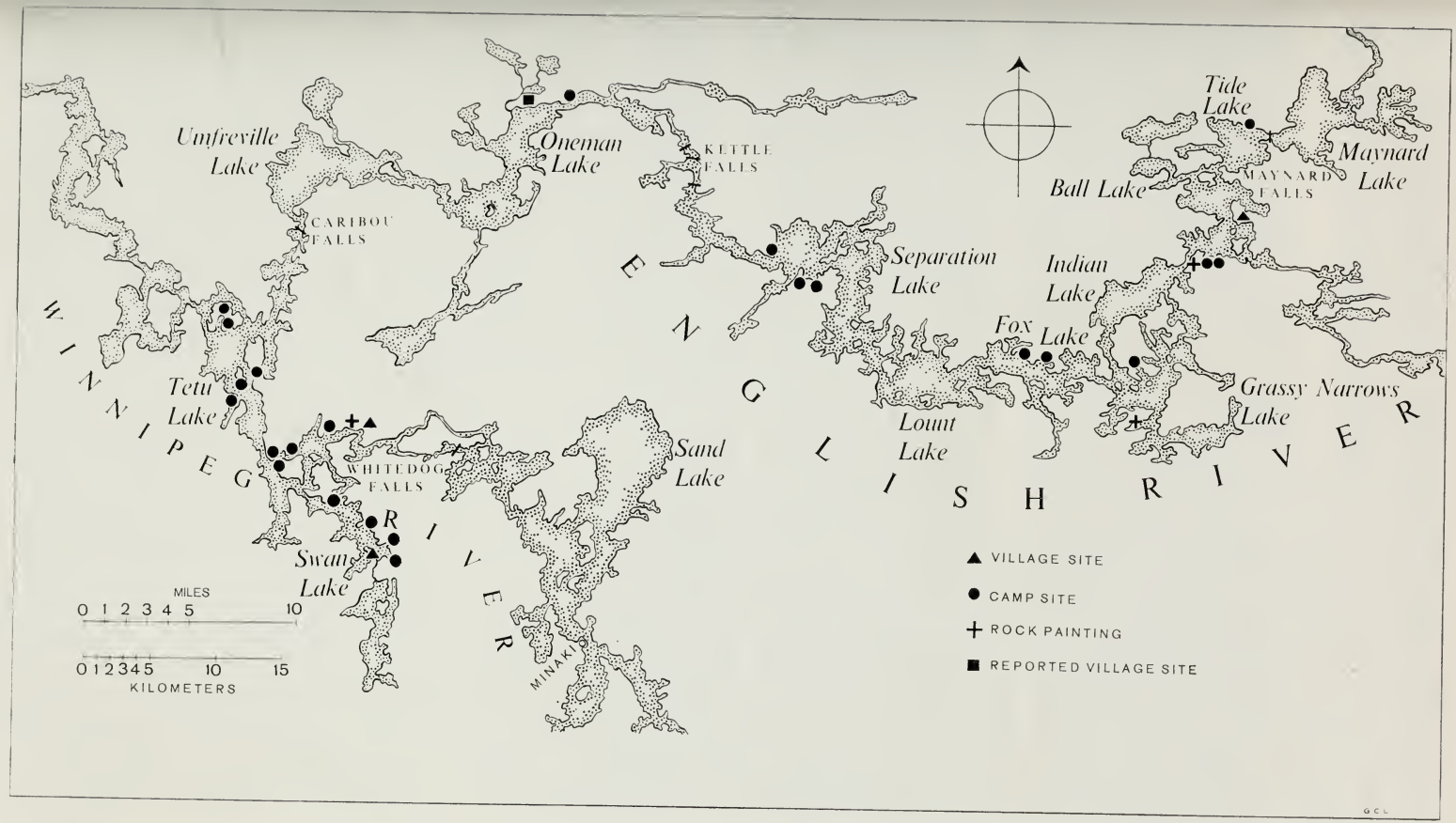

FIGURE 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON THE ENGLISH AND WINNIPEG RIVERS

This extended from Grand Portage, on the western edge of Lake Superior, up the Pigeon River, through Rainy Lake and Rainy River to Lake of the Woods. To reach Canada's western plains, the traders then turned north at Rat Portage, where the city of Kenora now stands, and followed the Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg (Fig. 1).

That these two routes—Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes system—should be used by explorers and traders to penetrate the continent is not fortuitous. They both constitute natural corridors leading from the Atlantic Ocean to the great western plains. These natural avenues which led the explorers to the west were not one-way streets, but were probably the same routes as those used by the earliest native peoples when they entered Ontario. Current evidence in support of this theory is admittedly scanty, but it is probably significant that the three sites in Northern Ontario which have definite Palaeo-Indian affiliations are all on the raised beaches of glacial lakes (Wormington, 1957, Fig. 2).

It was this body of fact and theory which prompted the Royal Ontario Museum to send a small field party to Northwestern Ontario in the summer of 1957. We knew the importance of these waterways to the explorers of the early historic period; we were also sure that the excavation of any Indian village in that corner of Ontario could produce important archaeological data because the prehistory of the entire region was virtually unknown; and in the back of my mind, at least, was the possibility of stumbling upon a camp site of those early hunters who roamed over most of North America before the different regional cultures of a later period developed.

We selected the Whitedog-Caribou region as a base of operations because the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was working in the area, and kindly placed their extensive facilities at the disposal of the Museum for a period of two months.

An Archaeological Survey of the Whitedog-Caribou Area

The first month of field-work was spent on an archaeological survey of the region between Whitedog Falls and Maynard Falls, a distance of approximately a hundred miles (Figs. 1 and 2). The terrain throughout is typical of the southern half of northern Ontario. Heavily glaciated pre-cambrian rocks are visible almost continuously along the shores of the lakes and rivers. Evergreens form a solid, monotonous mantle covering everything, except where the cliffs are almost vertical. Apart from a negligible accumulation of humus on the forest floor, the only soils in the region are isolated lacustrine deposits of thick gummy clay.

Beginning our survey in the Caribou headpond area, we soon discovered that the construction of coffer-dams had raised the water-level some six feet between Caribou and Kettle Falls. This made archaeological reconnaissance virtually impossible in the region, as the rising waters had flooded the beaches we wished to examine. We therefore transferred our operation to the lower side of Caribou Falls, making a brief examination of the waterways between Caribou, Whitedog and Boundary Falls. Here we found one rich village site on Swan Lake, and some interesting leads, but were again hampered by high water.

As a last resort, we then moved above Kettle Falls on the English River, where we finally found a normal water level. This region was so far from our base of supplies, however, that only the most cursory examination was possible. We moved rather rapidly through Separation, Lount, and Big and Little Fox Lakes to Grassy Narrows. Here we spent a few days camped on an island while we visited the neighbouring reserve and explored Indian, Ball and Tide Lakes. Maynard Falls, about a hundred miles upstream from Whitedog, was the furthest point reached. On the return trip, by following different channels through the almost continuous maze of islands, we were able to examine a number of beaches which had been missed on the way up.

On our return to Umfreville Lake, we moved our base camp to Swan Lake, and began excavation of the village site discovered on our earlier visit. Part II of this publication is devoted to a report on that excavation. Later in the summer, towards the end of August, the rapidly dropping water-level permitted us to continue our survey of Tetu Lake and the surrounding waters.

During the survey, twenty-six sites were located, ranging in size from large and productive villages to small camp sites. Although a record was kept of the provenience of every specimen collected, isolated artifacts—a single projectile point, for example—are not shown on the map (Fig. 2).

The problem of classifying the sites was relatively simple. Three of them, large sites with well-defined cultural strata rich in artifacts, bones and charcoal, were obviously villages. These were all located on clay deposits, and extended some distance back from the shore. At only two of these sites was there a refuse mantle on the beach itself; and in both cases this was

probably the result of erosion along the edge of the cultural deposit. The remaining twenty-three sites were small camp sites producing, usually, a few potsherds, an arrow-point or a scraper, and a handful of flint, quartz and quartzite chips. At none of these sites was there a recognizable stratum which produced artifacts. Digging in the sand at these sites would occasionally unearth additional specimens but usually, such material as was present would be lying right on the surface. These sites were invariably located on sand beaches and were very close to the water.

The specimens collected on the survey are so few in number, and so seriously sand-blasted or water-worn that it is impossible to identify the majority of them with any precision. It is my impression—admittedly subjective—that they are all very similar to the materials excavated at the Swan Lake site. The only exception is an Old Copper spear-point[1] from the narrows at the south-east end of Separation Lake.

Because of the marked similarity between the specimens collected on the survey, and those which were excavated at the Swan Lake site, only two plates of survey material are appended (Plates IV and V). The small sample of pottery from the survey included very few analysable rim-sherds, and these were all duplicated at the Swan Lake site.

CONCLUSIONS

From our brief survey, the following tentative conclusions may be drawn:

1. In the early historic and late prehistoric period, a culture which is identical with, or at least very similar to, that found at the Swan Lake site was spread over a large portion of Northwestern Ontario. On the basis of a few small surface collections at the Museum, we can extend the area of occupation to Red Lake on the north and Sioux Lookout on the east. The ultimate boundaries of this archaeological region have not yet been determined.
2. The ecology of the native population, at least during the summer months, has not changed appreciably from the late prehistoric period to the present. This was vividly illustrated during our survey, when we found that most of the houses on the reserves were empty, their inhabitants widely scattered along the surrounding waterways and engaged in a number of different activities. At one spot, a family would be fishing—the men trolling, setting fixed lines for sturgeon, or nets for whitefish. Several miles away, another family would be picking blueberries for the commercial market. In some secluded bay, a small group would be estimating the crop of wild rice, and making plans for its ultimate harvest. Usually there would be only one or two families at each encampment.

   If we plot the location of these temporary camps on a map, the pattern which results is virtually indistinguishable from the archaeological map of the same region. That is, the annual cycle of activities of these people,

1. This isolated specimen was found by Mr. Wm. Whitton, Campbellford, Ontario, who kindly donated it to the Museum. This was the only evidence of any earlier occupation that was found during the entire project.

at least throughout the summer, is basically the same today as it was three or four hundred years ago. In spite of a considerable degree of acculturation, the native population remains semi-nomadic.

One difference which is of great importance for future archaeological reconnaissance, however, is a change in the type of location selected for a temporary camp. Today, the usual practice is to camp on a point where a shelf of rock forms a natural wharf by dropping off sharply into deep water. Archaeological camp sites, on the other hand, are invariably situated on sand beaches, frequently protected by a rocky point, and usually facing either east or south. The determining factors in the selection of such a site seem to have been a safe spot to beach the fragile birch-bark canoe and protection from the north-west wind.

3. The location of a base-camp or village for a local group was probably determined by the availability of good hunting, fishing and large beds of wild rice. As these would probably never be available in one restricted area, villages were located at or near the junction of two or more waterways. This would enable the natives to exploit the largest possible area with a minimum of effort.
4. The results of this brief survey indicate quite clearly that Northwestern Ontario is rich in archaeological sites, and that these should be thoroughly investigated before our increasing demand for hydro-electric power changes the water-levels, destroying forever the only records we have of the prehistory of our northland.

The Swan Lake Site

Swan Lake is situated about twelve miles northwest of Minaki, and eleven miles east of the Manitoba boundary. It forms part of a small drainage system that joins the Winnipeg River by emptying into Tetu Lake. The site itself is situated on a short, narrow isthmus about one hundred and thirty feet wide which connects a large "island" with the mainland at the southern end of Swan Lake. Rising only four feet above the water at its lowest point, the isthmus slopes upward at about ten degrees to both north and south. Along its east side, the narrow neck of land drops off rather sharply to a narrow sand beach; the west side slopes downward much more gradually to a shallow, reed-filled bay (Fig. 3).

Although the surrounding area is thickly wooded, most of the site is covered only by a dense mat of grass and weeds. Since it was cleared by the

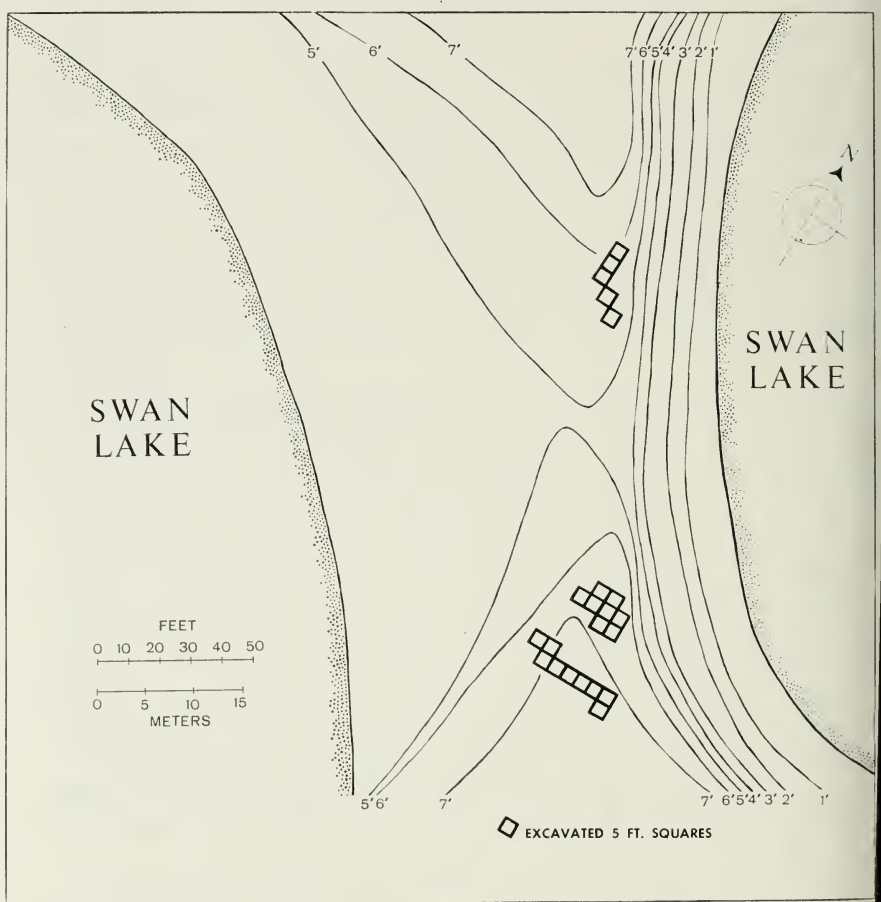

FIGURE 3 THE SWAN LAKE SITE

Indians, the only forest cover that has invaded the site is a fringe of low willows along the west side. Covering the northern edge of the site is a stand of large oaks; covering the southern portions is a stand of medium sized alders(?), most of which are now dead. Although we could not be certain without more extensive excavation, it is very likely that the village originally extended beyond a cleared central area, and into the forest on both the north and south sides.

In the absence of clearly defined midden deposits, the exact limits of the site were rather difficult to determine. The richest area was a strip extending along the eastern edge of the isthmus for some two hundred and fifty feet. From there, the artifact-content tapered off gradually to the west, disappearing at from fifty to seventy-five feet. After preliminary testing, to determine the richest portions of the site, a contour map of the area was drawn, and a grid system of five-foot squares was laid out along a north-south axis. We attempted to maintain three-inch levels in the excavation, but rapidly abandoned the idea. The deposit was so shallow—rarely exceeding four inches in depth—that by the time we had removed the turf we were into the sterile clay subsoil. The turf itself was so dense that the only effective procedure was to carve out a block about the size of a brick and tear it apart by hand.

A total of twenty-two squares, or five hundred and fifty square feet of the site, was excavated to depths of from two to four inches. No evidence of stratigraphy was encountered, and it is very unlikely that any was present. Our method of excavation was so crude, however, that fine statistical differences in the frequency of artifact types between the top and bottom of the shallow deposit would probably have been missed. On the other hand, we were able to observe that trade goods did occur uniformly throughout the thin culture-bearing stratum. Two glass beads, for example, were lying at the very bottom of the deposit. It is probable, therefore, that the majority of the specimens from the Swan Lake site are representative of a single culture, and of a relatively short span of time.

FEATURES

Neither burials nor dwellings were found. The only features encountered were hearths, and the deep, narrow pits in which wild rice was threshed. While the hearths were definitely associated with the village, there are serious doubts about the threshing pits. Most of those which were examined were near the northern edge of the site, and were probably intrusive. Residents of Whitedog Reserve stated that as recently as 1952 there was a large bed of wild rice in the shallow bay to the west of the site, while on a point at the north side of the bay the remains of a fairly recent encampment of rice harvesters is still clearly visible.

The hearths were characteristically small, usually disturbed to some extent, and in only three instances surrounded by complete circles of stones. It was probably the custom, when the site was occupied, to remove stones from an old, abandoned hearth when starting a fire in a new spot for, while

bedrock outcrops are plentiful in the area, cobble-stones are rare. The largest hearth measured 3.5 feet in diameter to the outside of the stone circle. As a rule, the presence of a hearth was not even suspected till the subsoil was approached, for the upper surface was usually disturbed.

ARTIFACTS[1]

PROJECTILE POINTS

Stott Corner-Notched—6 specimens

Specimens of this type, of which five are illustrated (Plate VI, 1–5), constitute the dominant form of projectile points—almost 37.5%—at the Swan Lake site. They are laurel-leaf in outline, with small corner-notches rather high up on the basal curve. Fashioned from quartz, flint and quartzite, they range from 20 to 26 mm. long, 11 to 25 mm. wide, and 3 to 4 mm. thick.

Plains Triangular—3 specimens

The points of this type, of which one is illustrated (Plate VI, 10), are roughly triangular in outline, with slightly convex sides, and straight to convex bases. Made of flint and quartz, they include the most poorly made points found at the site. They range approximately from 15 to 23 mm. long, 12 to 16 mm. wide, and 3 to 6 mm. thick.

Prairie Side-Notched—3 specimens

The points of this type, of which two are illustrated (Plate VI, 6, 7), are triangular in outline with small notches about 3 mm. above the corners. Two of them are fashioned from translucent, reddish-brown flint, the other from slate. They range from 29 to 36 mm. long, 13 to 18 mm. wide, and 4 to 5 mm. thick.

Plains Side-Notched—1 specimen

Only one point of this type was found (Plate VI, 9), a short broad specimen fashioned from quartz. It is 14 mm. long, 10 mm. wide, and 3 mm. thick.

Sundry—3 specimens

The remaining projectile points were fashioned from small flakes. One (Plate VI, 8), a stemmed point of quartz, is 17 mm. long, 10 mm. wide, and 3 mm. thick. Another (Plate VI, 11), a very crudely fashioned side-notched point with convex sides and a straight base, was made by retouching a flake of slate; it is 17 mm. long, 10 mm. wide, and 3 mm. thick.

SCRAPERS

Scrapers, the most abundant stone artifacts on the site, were fashioned from a wide variety of materials. Quartz, quartzite, quartzitic schist, flint and obsidian all occur.

1. Wherever possible, the typology followed is that established by MacNeish (1954 and 1958).

Plano-Convex—11 specimens

These scrapers, of which two are illustrated (Plate VII, 3, 9), are the most popular type, constituting 44% of all scrapers found. In outline, they are very irregular; the only characteristics they have in common is a flat ventral surface, usually a single flake-scar, and steep, finely chipped cutting ends. They range from 16 to 50 mm. long, 8 to 39 mm. wide, and 5 to 14 mm. thick.

Flat End-Scraper—4 specimens

The specimens in this category, of which one is illustrated (Plate VII, 4), are like those of the plano-convex type. They are irregular in outline, have a flat ventral surface consisting of a single flake-scar, and a steep, finely chipped cutting end. They differ from the previous type in also having a rather flat dorsal surface composed of from one to four flake-scars. They range from 12 to 20 mm. long, 17 to 23 mm. wide, and 4 to 6 mm. thick.

Flat Side-Scraper—4 specimens

The specimens in this category, of which three are illustrated (Plate VII, 5–7), are also very irregular in outline, with a flat ventral surface consisting of a single flake-scar, and a flat dorsal surface which exhibits from one to four flake-scars. Three of them, fashioned from quartz, flint and obsidian, have the usual steep and finely chipped cutting edge; the remaining specimen is simply a large quartzite flake with irregular retouching along its thin edge.

Two of the specimens have a burin-like end which may have been employed as a graving tool. Evidence of this use is present on only one specimen, and is far from conclusive.

The specimens range from 26 to 37 mm. long, 12 to 15 mm. wide, and 3 to 5 mm. thick.

Triangular—3 specimens

These scrapers, of which two are illustrated (Plate VII, 1, 2), are all fashioned from a greyish quartzite, and all have slightly concave sides. On one specimen only (2), the ventral surface is composed of a single flake-scar, and the broad end has been worked with steep fine chipping; the two remaining specimens have been worked to a fairly thin, sharp edge on all three sides. Evidence of use is found on all three edges of these triangular forms. They range from 39 to 43 mm. long, 25 to 29 mm. wide, and 6 to 9 mm. thick.

Ovoid—2 specimens

Two flat ovoid scrapers, chipped from quartzitic schist (?), were excavated. The respective measurements are 40 and 44 mm. long, 30 and 33 mm. wide, and 7 and 8 mm. thick.

Side-Notched—1 specimen

Only one scraper of this type was found (Plate VII, 8). Fashioned from quartz, it has a well worn tip, a straight base, and broad, shallow notches 7 mm. wide and 2 mm. deep. It is 25 mm. long, 19 mm. wide, and 9 mm. thick.

MISCELLANEOUS STONE FRAGMENTS

In addition to the chipped stone tools listed above, and a large quantity of chipping detritus, the following fragments of both chipped and polished stone tools were located: two fragments of large choppers, chipped from a heavy igneous rock, probably diabase; two polished fragments of grey slate, rectangular in cross section, and 7 and 5 mm. thick respectively; one rim-sherd(?), tapering from 9 to 7 mm. at the lip, from what was possibly a steatite vessel; and one gun-flint chipped from a nodule of local flint.

ANTLER ARTIFACTS

A single antler specimen (Plate VI, 13), was excavated. This, a unilaterally barbed harpoon, is 63 mm. long, 13 mm. wide, and 6 mm. thick. In cross-section, it is a flattened oval. A line-hole, 7 mm. from the base, was drilled from both sides, tapering from 5 mm. at the surface to 2 mm. at the middle of the perforation.

TRADE GOODS

In addition to a few badly oxidized fragments of iron which cannot be identified, the following objects of European origin were excavated: two copper bangles, 16 and 26 mm. long, of which one is illustrated (Plate VI, 12); the top jaw of a flint-lock gun (Plate VI, 14); one brass button and six glass beads. Five of the beads are almost perfectly round, with diameters between 2 and 3 mm. The sixth is a facetted cylindrical bead of red glass about 2 mm. in diameter, and 6 mm. long.

CERAMICS

The hard, sand-tempered pottery from the Swan Lake site is predominantly a mousey grey. At one end of the colour range, sherds are a dull, metallic black; at the other, they are a pale, salmon pink. It is probably significant that the pinkish sherds were all from the body of the vessel. Rim-sherds were invariably either grey or black. This would indicate that the bodies of the vessels were fired more thoroughly than the upper portions, suggesting that the pots were inverted on the ground, and a brush (?) fire built around them. In this way the rim and neck areas would be at the lower, less exposed part of the fire, where they would be less thoroughly oxidized.

In cross-section, the sherds exhibit the flaky, laminated structure usually associated with the paddle-and-anvil method of manufacture. The presence of a very few coil-breaks, however, shows that at least some of the vessels were constructed by coiling. It is possible, of course, that the coil method was used throughout, but that structural evidence of this process was obliterated in a later paddling process designed to weld the coils together.

Vessel shapes are largely unknown, as only small portions of any one pot could be reconstructed. In general, however, they were probably small, globular vessels, rarely exceeding 20.4 cm. in diameter, with sharply constricted necks, and rims which sloped outward at from 30° to 45°. Lips were usually flat, and at right angles to the rim.

Sherd thickness varied in different areas of the pot. A random sample of

250 body-sherds averaged 5.3 mm. in thickness, with an upper and lower limit of 11 and 2 mm. respectively. Neck sherds tended to be somewhat thinner. Of the 267 analysable rim-sherds, 197 or 73.78% have a splayed out lip. These ranged in thickness from 4 to 14 mm., with an average of 7.68 mm.

Over 95% of the body-sherds were malleated with either a cord- or a fabric-wrapped paddle (Plate VIII, 1–8). The latter, as a rule, had been randomly applied, resulting in a rough, irregular pattern which covered the entire vessel, including the lip. Subsequent to this, the surface of the pot was lightly smoothed, probably with the bare hand. On those vessels which had decoration applied to the rim or lip, this smoothing process largely obliterated the marks of the earlier paddling in the decorated areas. Because of this final smoothing, it was usually impossible to analyse the paddle marks with any precision. It seems, however, that the majority of vessels were malleated by a paddle wound with a cord or thong. A few sherds of the latter type showed that a 2-strand cord, twisted in a clockwise direction, (Z, 2 ply S), was used. These cords were from 1 to 2 mm. in diameter, and were closely spaced on the paddle averaging 42.3 per 10 cm. Examination of the interiors of both rim and body-sherds suggests that the insides of the vessels were smoothed by a circular motion of some instrument which left very faint parallel and horizontal striae on the upper portions of the vessels only.

Decoration, when present, was confined to the rim, lip and neck of the vessels. Decorative techniques include cord-wrapped stick impressions, very similar impressions executed with the edge of a cord-wrapped paddle,[1] punctation, incising, dentate stamping and fabric impressions. The fabric decoration (Plate VIII, 9, 10), was apparently made by simply wrapping a strip of loosely woven material around the upper edge of the vessel and pressing it gently into the wet clay. This fabric has been identified by Mrs. K. B. Brett and Mr. Harold B. Burnham, of the Department of Textiles, Royal Ontario Museum, as a loose twined weave. Over half of the rim-sherds from the site have no exterior decoration apart from punctation.

Alexander Fabric-Impressed—149 specimens

This type (Plate VIII, 11–13), constituting almost 56% of the rims from the site, has a roughened exterior resulting from the random application of a fabric-wrapped paddle. Apart from this roughening, there is no exterior decoration. Interiors are smooth. Lips exhibit some variation, but generally they are flat, slightly splayed, and were malleated by the same paddle which was employed on the exteriors. Sherd thickness at the lip varies between 3 and 15 mm., with an average of 7.08 mm.

Forty-five of these rims (30%), have decoration on the lip as follows: twenty-seven have lines of cording running either obliquely across the flat lip or in a chevron pattern. Both a cord-wrapped stick and the edge of a cord-wrapped paddle were probably used to apply this decoration; ten rims

1. The cord- or fabric-wrapped paddle impressions which usually cover the entire body of the vessel are not considered to be decoration. These, in all probability, simply result from the process of manufacture.

of this type have a line of closely spaced punctations encircling the vessel on the lip. To form these punctations, tools with rounded ends of various diameters were employed, either plain or wound with a thin cord; the remaining eight are notched, giving the rim a crenated edge.

Sturgeon Punctate—9 specimens

Only nine rims of this type were found at Swan Lake. Except for the presence of punctations which are characteristically large, widely spaced, and associated with interior bosses (Plate IX, 2), this type is indistinguishable from Alexander Fabric-Impressed.

One sherd (Plate IX, 1), is from a vessel with an oral diameter of some 15.3 cm. and an everted, gradually thinning rim. Decoration is confined to two exterior rows of closely spaced, shallow punctations which encircle the vessel 26 mm. and 32 mm. below the lip. This is probably from an aberrant vessel of the Sturgeon punctate type.

Laurel—36 specimens

The Laurel sherds exhibit a variety of rim-shapes and decorative techniques.

One vessel (Plate IX, 3) represented by several sherds, was almost vertical sided, with a row of short, vertical incisions about 6 mm. apart, encircling it immediately below the lip both inside and out. The upper portions, at least, of the smooth exterior surface were decorated with horizontal lines of dentate stamping. The individual toothmarks left by this implement are roughly triangular, suggesting that some comb-like object was pressed into the wet clay at an angle. Irregular oblique punctations, 13 mm. below the lip, were made by some blunt instrument 3 mm. in diameter.

A second vessel (Plate IX, 4), again represented by several small sherds, has a gently everted rim which tapers from a thickness of 6 mm. to 2 mm. at the lip. Decoration, both inside and out, consists of a band of vertical pseudo-scallop-shell impressions roughly 4 mm. apart, which encircles the vessel. These lines extend downward from the lip for 26 mm.

A few sherds (Plate IX, 5), probably from three different straight-sided vessels, have square, plain lips, and a complex decorative pattern composed of pseudo-scallop-shell impressions, in addition to punctations and bosses. The stamped decoration consists of a 13 mm. band of short lines, sloping downward to the left, and encircling the vessel immediately below the lip. Superimposed on the bottom edge of this band is a horizontal line of exterior bosses, 6 mm. apart, which alternate with shallow exterior punctations. Below this is a 13 mm. band consisting of four horizontal lines of pseudo-scallop-shell impressions.

The interior of these vessels, apart from the punctations which raised the exterior bosses, is plain.

Another Laurel vessel (Plate IX, 6), represented in our collection by a single rim-sherd, is again decorated with pseudo-scallop-shell impressions. This design was formed by taking some object with an edge similar to that of a scallop-shell, and pressing it obliquely into the wet clay. Exterior decoration consists of a 6 mm. band of these impressions, encircling the vessel

immediately below the lip. The individual lines of which this band is composed are 3 mm. apart, and slope downward to the left. Below this band, horizontal lines of similarly spaced scallop-like impressions extend down the vessel for at least 26 mm. Between the second and third horizontal lines from the top is a band of fine, triangular punctations, 3 mm. apart. Interior decoration is limited to a 6 mm. band of impressions similar to that on the top 6 mm. of the exterior surface of the vessel.

Portions of two other Laurel vessels are illustrated (Plate IX, 7, 8). The former is decorated with fine dentate stamping and has a band of deep, oval punctations 23 mm. apart, 13 mm. below the lip; the latter has, also 13 mm. below the lip, a line of circular, interior punctations which vary between 10 and 13 mm. apart, raising small exterior bosses. This sherd was probably decorated with pseudo-scallop-shell impressions, but subsequent smoothing has largely obliterated the design.

A final vessel from this group (Plate IX, 9), was apparently almost straight-sided, and sloped gently inward at the rim. Decoration on the small rim-sherd, confined to the exterior surface, consists of vertical lines probably incised, roughly 1 cm. apart, and a horizontal line of paired, oval punctations 32 mm. apart, encircling the vessel 16 mm. below the lip.

Indeterminate—79 specimens

This category of rim-sherds included specimens from both the Manitoba Corded Ware (MacNeish, 1958: 156–62) and the Winnipeg Fabric-Impressed Ware (MacNeish, 1958: 162–70) (Plates X, XI). Body treatment on these vessels differs in that the former is characterized by cord-wrapped paddle impressions, with the single cord impressions being parallel and, at least in the neck and shoulder areas of the vessel, roughly vertical: the latter, as seen at the Swan Lake site, is characterized by an irregularly roughened surface formed by the random application of a fabric-wrapped paddle.

Although the same or very similar decorations appear on both kinds of vessels, they can be readily separated by an examination of the body treatment immediately below the decorated area, if such area is present on the sherd. At the Swan Lake site, however, there is a marked tendency for the vessels to fracture along a roughly horizontal line through the bottom edge of the decoration. This makes it impossible to assign the majority of these sherds to either category with any degree of precision, although we do know that both wares are present at the site. The specimens illustrated on Plate X, 1–3, for example, have the vertical cording that is characteristic of the Manitoba Corded Ware; 4 on the same plate illustrates a similar type of decoration applied to vessels of the Winnipeg Fabric Impressed Ware. Because of the impossibility of assigning the majority of these sherds to either category,[1] they will be discussed here as a unit.

1. Further work will probably enable us to separate these sherds even in the absence of areas exhibiting body treatment. It is highly probable that the decoration on the Winnipeg Fabric-Impressed Ware is much more irregular and crude than is characteristic of the Manitoba Corded Ware. At present, we lack the large, well documented collections which are necessary to substantiate this theory.

The rim shape of this indeterminate group differs from the previous forms in that there is a gradual thickening of the rim as it approaches the lip. This thickening gives the rim a wedge-shaped appearance in cross-section. In addition, the lip of this group, like the previous one, has been splayed out by pressure from above. Lip thickness varies between 6 and 14 mm., with an average of 9.40 mm.; lip decoration consists of the corded designs occasionally found on the Alexander Fabric-Impressed type.

Interior decoration is absent, except for two sherds with a band of closely spaced shallow oval punctations immediately below the lip.

Exterior decoration usually consists of a band of cord-wrapped stick or fabric impressions whose main element slopes downward at from 5° to 30° from the vertical, usually to the left. A light smoothing of the vessel, after the decoration was applied, frequently makes it difficult to distinguish between cord-wrapped stick and fabric impressions. With the latter specimens, the vertical warp members had the thicker diameters, and were more loosely spaced, ranging between 15.4 and 38.4 per 10 cm. The finer horizontal weft threads were spaced at from 46.1 to 61.5 per 10 cm. This band of decoration extended downward from the lip between 10 and 39 mm., with an average of about 19 mm. Below this was a line of shallow oval punctations, usually set at an angle to the vertical elements in the design above. On approximately half of these rim-sherds, this completed the decoration; the remaining half had a horizontal band, 6 to 26 mm. wide, of from two to five closely spaced lines of cord-wrapped stick impressions, encircling the vessels immediately below the oblique design on the rim. A variety of shallow punctations was associated with these latter specimens, but the sample was too small to work out any meaningful pattern of distribution.

Cultural Relationships

Most of the artifacts from the Swan Lake site exhibit obvious and close similarities with late prehistoric and early historic material from both Minnesota to the south and Manitoba to the west. The lithic inventory can be fitted almost perfectly into the typological categories established for the Stott Mound material from southern Manitoba (MacNeish, 1954); the pottery can be assigned largely to the Selkirk focus of southern Manitoba (59.18%), with the remainder derived from the Laurel focus (13.48%), and indeterminate, 27.34%.

The fact that the Swan Lake site consists of a thin, widely dispersed mantle of cultural material presents a complex archaeological problem, for our data can be interpreted in two different ways. On the one hand, the sherds attributed to the earlier Laurel focus might represent an old stylistic tradition which persisted into the early historic period. That is, one group of people living on the shores of Swan Lake may have made and used a variety of vessels decorated in several different ways, and representative of more than one tradition. On the other hand, the excavated material may have been derived from different groups, widely separated in time, which simply happened to camp on the same location. At present, there is no sound method of choosing between these alternative interpretations. We do know that the site was still visited in the historic period, for we found trade beads of a type not manufactured until about 1775.[1]

If we assume that the material excavated at Swan Lake—with the possible exception of the Laurel sherds—was deposited by a single group, and during a relatively short period of time, then the site was probably occupied by the Cree. Over half of the excavated sherds can clearly be assigned to the Selkirk focus which MacNeish identifies with the late prehistoric and early historic Cree. We must remember, however, that the site is located at the boundary of two culture areas, and was almost certainly occupied during a period when there was a general westward movement of both cultural groups.

For example, David Bushnell, Jr. (1927:42) states: "It is quite evident the Assiniboins, about the first years of the seventeenth century, moved northward from the densely forested region surrounding the headwaters of the Mississippi, where they formed a division of the Yanktonai, to the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods and beyond, where they soon became allied with the Cree. They continued to move northward and westward and by the close of the century were living in the region about Lake Winnipeg." This northward and westward movement of the Siouan-speaking Assiniboin is also mentioned in the earlier work of N. H. Winchell (1911:71): "The Assiniboin or Stone Sioux . . . seceded from the Dakota and moved northward into the region of Lake of the Woods and westward where they formed

1. Personal communication from Mr. K. E. Kidd, Curator of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum.

a close alliance with the Kilistino (called also Christinaux and Cree), an Algonquian tribe." In the same publication (*see map, page 58*), Winchell places the Assiniboin around the Lake of the Woods, and the Kilistino (Cree) around Rainy Lake to the east at the time of Hennepin, 1680. That the westward movement of the Assiniboin did not involve the entire group is evident from the data of S. W. Pond (Winchell, 1911:72), for as late as 1834, he still found Assiniboin in the Lake of the Woods region.

Both Winchell and Bushnell (*supra*) refer to an alliance between the Assiniboin and Cree in the Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg River areas in the early historic period. It is very likely, then, that the Swan Lake site represents a blending of material traits from these two different cultural traditions.

To the south, but extending westward into North Dakota and southeastern Manitoba, are the Blackduck and closely related Manitoba foci. Pottery vessels from these foci, attributed to the late prehistoric and early historic Assiniboin, bear the imprint of a cord-wrapped paddle, with the individual markings being roughly parallel and vertical. Superimposed on the rim and neck of the vessels are various designs executed with the edge of a cord-wrapped paddle or with a cord-wrapped stick. To the northwest, north and west, but probably extending an unknown distance to the northeast as well, is the Selkirk focus. Pottery from this focus, identified by MacNeish as Cree (1958:49), bears the imprint of a fabric-wrapped paddle, and is generally undecorated.

SWAN LAKE RIM-SHERDS

WARE	TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Winnipeg Fabric-Impressed	*Alexander Fabric-Impressed*	149	55.81
Winnipeg Fabric-Impressed	*Sturgeon Punctate*	9	3.37
Laurel	—	36	13.48
?	?	73	27.34
		267	100.00

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PLATE II

PLATE III

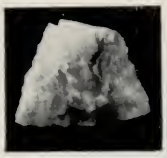
PLATE II

PLATE III

PLATE IV *Miscellaneous Specimens*

1. Projectile Point from Winnipeg River
   Cat. No. WR.3.1.
2. Projectile Point from Fox Lake
   Cat. No. FL.1.1.
3. Knife Fragment from Tetu Lake
   Cat. No. TL.6.1.
4. Projectile Point from Maynard Lake
   Cat. No. G.4.
5. Plano Convex Scraper
   Cat. No. G.1.
6. Celt
   Cat. No. G.2.
7. Flint Knife from Ball Lake
   Cat. No. G.3.

SCALE: 1–5, 7: Natural Size
6: ½ Natural Size



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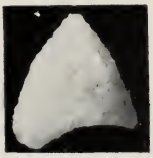

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PLATE V *Miscellaneous Specimens*

1. Native Copper Spear Point, Separation Lake
   Cat. No. G.5.
2. Hammer from Percussion Cap Gun, Swan Lake
   Cat. No. S1. C.1.1.
3. Iron Axe, Oneman Lake
   Cat. No. TP.1.

SCALE: 1, 2: Natural Size
3: $\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size

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PLATE VI *Miscellaneous Artifacts, Swan Lake*

1. Stott Corner Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 26U.1.
2. Stott Corner Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 23X.2.
3. Stott Corner Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 5M.4.
4. Stott Corner Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 28U.1.
5. Stott Corner Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 26U.2.
6. Prairie Side Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 27U.1.
7. Prairie Side Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 1K.M.
8. Stemmed Point
   Cat. No. SL. 26T.1.
9. Plains Side Notched Point
   Cat. No. SL. 23X.1.
10. Plains Triangular Point
    Cat. No. SL. 21W.1.
11. Aberrant Point
    Cat. No. SL. 26T.2.
12. Copper Bangle
    Cat. No. SL. S.35.
13. Antler Harpoon
    Cat. No. SL. 22X.14.
14. Top-Jaw from Flint-lock Gun
    Cat. No. SL. 3K.9.

SCALE: Natural Size

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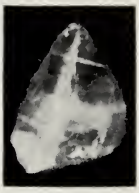

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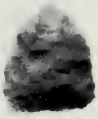

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PLATE VII *Scrapers, Swan Lake*

1. Triangular Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. 26Z.2.
2. Triangular Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. S.32.
3. Plano-Convex Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. 1K.16.
4. Flat End Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. 5M.9.
5. Flat Side Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. 22U.2.
6. Flat Obsidian Side Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. 5M.3.
7. Flat Side Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. 21V.1.
8. Side Notched Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. S.105.
9. Plano Convex Scraper
   Cat. No. SL. 21W.2.

SCALE: Natural Size

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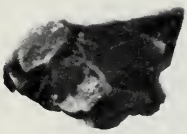

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PLATE VIII *Pottery, Swan Lake*

1. Fabric-Impressed Body Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.301.
2. Plasticine Impression of 1.
3. Fabric-Impressed Body Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.302.
4. Plasticine Impression of 3.
5. Cord-Marked Body Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.303.
6. Plasticine Impression of 5.
7. Cord-Marked Body Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.304.
8. Plasticine Impression of 7.
9. Rim-Sherd Decorated with Fabric Impressions
   Cat. No. SL. 3K.H.
10. Rim-Sherd Decorated with Fabric Impressions
    Cat. No. SL. S.85.
11. Alexander Fabric-Impressed Type
    Cat. No. SL. 2K.2.
12. Alexander Fabric-Impressed Type
    Cat. No. SL. S.63.
13. Alexander Fabric-Impressed Type
    Cat. No. SL. S.81.

SCALE: ½ Natural Size

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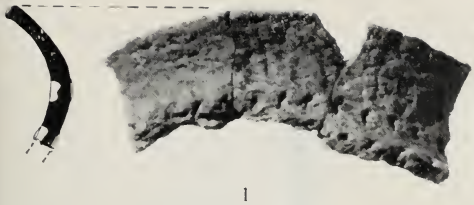
PLATE IX *Pottery, Swan Lake*

1. Sturgeon Punctate Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. 4L.3.
2. Sturgeon Punctate Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.60.
3. Laurel Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.57.
4. Laurel Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. 21W.22.
5. Laurel Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.82.
6. Laurel Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. 22W.2.
7. Laurel Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. S.101.
8. Laurel Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. 5M.15.
9. Laurel Rim-Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. 21W.41.

SCALE: ½ Natural Size



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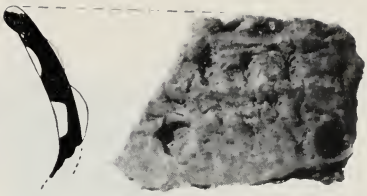

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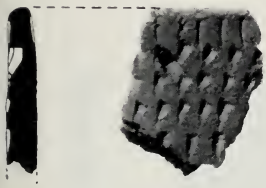

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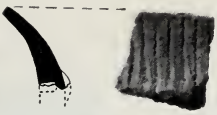

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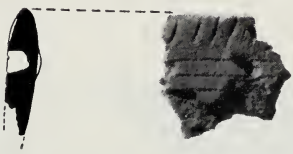

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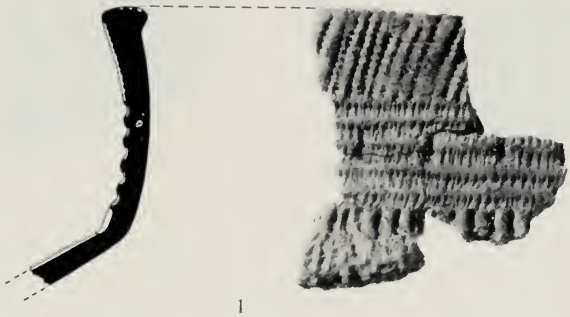
PLATE X *Pottery, Swan Lake*

1. Manitoba Corded Ware
   Cat. No. SL. S.84.
2. Manitoba Corded Ware
   Cat. No. SL. 2K.9.
3. Manitoba Corded Ware
   Cat. No. SL. 27X.1.
4. Winnipeg Fabric Impressed Ware
   Cat. No. SL. 1K.6.
5. Winnipeg Fabric Impressed Ware
   Cat. No. SL. 2K.8.
6. Winnipeg Fabric Impressed Ware
   Cat. No. SL. 2K.7.
7. Interior of 6.
   Cat. No. SL. 2K.7.

SCALE: ½ Natural Size



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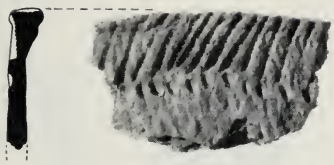

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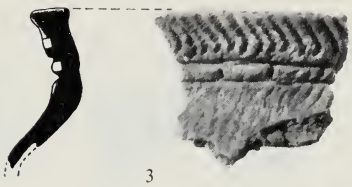

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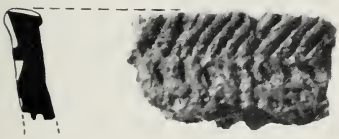

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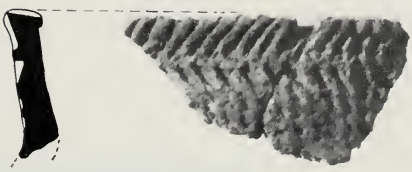

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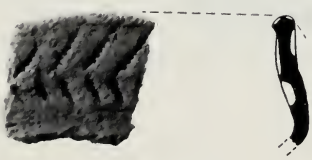

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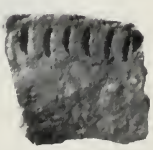

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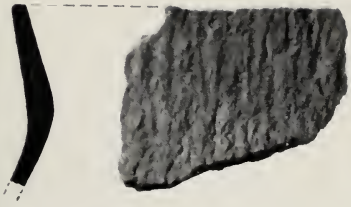
PLATE XI

1. Cord-Wrapped Paddle Impressions on Undecorated Sherd
   Cat. No. SL. 22V.3.
2. Heavy, Crude Cord-Wrapped Stick Impressions
   Cat. No. SL. 21W.33.
3. Fabric Impressed Rim
   Cat. No. SL.S.1.
4. Rim Decorated with edge of a Cord-Wrapped Paddle
   Cat. No. SL. 1K.2.
5. Rim Sherd Decorated with Vertical Incisions, Punctations and Horizontal Cording
   Cat. No. SL. 22W.21.

SCALE: ½ Natural Size



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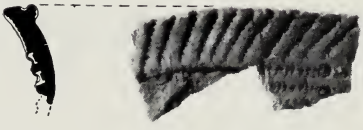

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WALTER KENYON &
NANCY S. CAMERON *The Brock Street Burial*

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IV Cranium, *55*

The Brock Street Burial

On December 6, 1960, in the City of Peterborough, Mr. D. Yaxley, a civic employee, was working on a new parking lot on the north side of Brock Street between Aylmer and George in the downtown part of the city. Late in the afternoon, preparing to install a new parking meter, he encountered some human bones in the bottom of the hole he was digging. He immediately notified the Police Department which investigated the find and collected a number of bones as well as several stone and antler artifacts. Deputy Chief Constable Shrubb, realizing that it was possibly an important archaeological discovery, stopped further digging and notified the Royal Ontario Museum.[1] The writer immediately went to Peterborough.

The next morning, he enlarged the small hole dug by Mr. Yaxley hoping to find and record the outline of the grave, but it proved to be impossible to locate any evidence of a pit until the skeleton was completely exposed. Only then could it be determined that the body had been buried in coarse, gravelly soil in an oval grave measuring three feet, four inches long, and approximately two feet, six inches wide. Because of recent disturbances in the overlying stratum, the original depth could not be determined, but was probably between two and three feet. The body had been placed on its back, in a tightly flexed position, with the head pointing north.

Thirty items of grave-goods had been placed in the grave suggesting it was that of an important individual. A cluster of seven finely chipped flint points was found lying to the left of the pelvis. These were all parallel and pointing south. Although no traces of a container were observed, they had certainly been placed in the grave as a bundle rather than as individual items. The location of most of the remaining items could not be determined exactly as they had been removed by Mr. Yaxley who remembered only that some of the objects had been found beneath the skull. During the final investigations, two crude cache-blades, lying just above the right shoulder, were found on the southern edge of the hole that had been dug earlier. While there is a possibility that these were not in their original position within the grave, this is extremely slender. It is far more likely that they had not been disturbed, and that the six similar blades removed by Mr. Yaxley were from the same spot.

It would appear that before the body was interred, a number of pieces of grave-goods were placed at the north end of the hole. The body was then placed in the grave with its head resting upon the "pillow" of offerings. Finally, a cluster of eight crudely fashioned flint blades was placed on the right shoulder, and a bundle containing seven flint points was placed on the

1. The authors are extremely grateful for the interest, assistance and co-operation of the officials and workmen of the City of Peterborough. They are also indebted to Dr. J. E. Anderson, Department of Anatomy, University of Toronto, for his assistance with a variety of anatomical problems and for the use of his laboratory facilities.

floor of the grave beside the left hip. When this had been done, the grave was filled.

GRAVE GOODS

Hafted Beaver Incisor—1 specimen

This is a finely made piece, 23 cm. long (Plate I, 9). The haft is fashioned from the antler of a large mammal, probably an elk. It is oval in section, and tapers from 31 mm. to 18 mm., as measured on its major axis. Two holes, 9 mm. in diameter, appear near the smaller end. A beaver incisor was set in the second hole with its cutting edge at right angles to the haft. The large end of the haft was notched, leaving a broad flat projection with a serrated end. This must have been a dual purpose instrument: the beaver incisor was probably used as a graving tool, while the opposite end was probably used as a scraper.

Harpoon—1 specimen

This harpoon is made of antler (Plate I, 3), and is 22.5 cm. long, oval in section and unilaterally barbed. An unusual feature is the method of line attachment. Instead of the usual hole, there is a dove-tailed notch cut in the same side as the barbs, 4 cm. from the square, flattened base.

Harpoon Base—1 specimen

This basal fragment, 8.5 cm. long, is also made of antler (Plate I, 4), but is slightly larger than the base of the complete harpoon described above. In all other respects it is identical.

Antler Points—2 specimens

Apart from a difference in size, these points conform to a single type. Both are oval in section, unilaterally barbed, and have long, tapered bases. The larger specimen (Plate I, 6), is 15.3 cm. long, 16 mm. wide, and 7 mm. thick; the smaller one (Plate I, 5), is 8.4 cm. long, 12 mm. wide, and 6 mm. thick.

Antler Flaking Tools—2 specimens

These artifacts were fashioned from antler tines, and measure respectively 5.6 and 5.3 cm. in length with basal diameters of 10 and 8 mm. The shorter one (Plate I, 1), is roughly cylindrical with evidence of use at the rounded end; the longer one (Plate I, 2), is tapered to a rounded point.

Bone Discs—2 specimens

Although these objects are imperforate, they are probably gorgets (Plate I, 7, 8). They appear to be fashioned from human cranial bones, and are almost perfectly circular, both having a diameter of 4.1 cm. The edges have been bevelled by grinding on both the interior and the exterior surfaces.

Flint Points—7 specimens

All of the side-notched, triangular points (Plate II, 1–7), were chipped from a bluish-grey, mottled material. The sides are slightly convex; the bases are

square. They range from 4.5 to 5.8 cm. long, 19 to 22 mm. wide, and 4 to 6 mm. thick.

Flint Point Fragment—1 specimen

Although fashioned from the same material as the previous specimens, this fragment is probably from a different type of point. In relation to its length, it is much wider than the previous specimens, and lacks the slight convexity that is one of their characteristic features.

Cache-Blades—8 specimens

The cache-blades, thick, irregular, and crudely flaked, are of the same bluish-grey flint or chert (Plate III, 1–8). It is highly unlikely that any of this group is a finished artifact. One specimen, (No. 7), can best be described as a rectangular block of flint from which only two flakes have been detached. They are from 5.2 to 7.4 cm. long, 3.5 to 4.5 cm. wide, and 8 to 14 mm. thick.

Gorgets—2 specimens

Both gorgets (Plate II, 9, 10), are fashioned from polished slate, and each has a single tapered perforation, drilled from both sides, at the narrow end. The sides as well as the ends of both are slightly convex.

The larger gorget is 12.8 cm. long, and tapers from 4.2 to 2.7 cm. in width; the smaller is 11.6 cm. long, and tapers from 3.2 to 2.8 cm. in width. Both are 10 mm. thick.

Celt—1 specimen

The one celt is fashioned from polished greenstone (Plate II, 8). It is 7.2 cm. long, 2.9 cm. wide and 1.3 cm. thick.

Beaver Incisors—2 specimens

Although they were unmodified, and were not in clear association with the antler haft, these should probably be listed as grave-goods. The possibility remains, however, that they were merely included in the grave fill.

CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS

The nature of the grave-goods enables us to identify the burial with a high degree of accuracy. This assemblage of artifacts can be attributed only to the Point Peninsula Culture (Ritchie, 1949; Johnston, 1959:10), which is known to have occupied the Trent River System some 2,000 years ago (Crane & Griffin, 1959:173–198).

Two similar burials have been reported from Ontario (Ritchie, 1944: 181). These were both found in the village of Port Maitland, at the mouth of the Grand River on eastern Lake Erie. One, the "Chief's Burial", was an upright flexed interment with grave-goods located in the head and pelvic regions; the other, the "Child's Burial", was also flexed, but had been placed in the grave on its side. Grave-goods with this latter body were described as forming a pillow under the head.

SKELETAL REMAINS

The skeletal material is that of a single burial, a male in his late forties, approximately 5′8″ in height, long-headed and of light build. Age determina-

TABLE 1

CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

Measurements in mm.		*Indices*	
Length	199.0		
Breadth	146.0*	Cranial	71.8
Basion-Bregma	137.0		
Auricular ht.	119.5	Length-height	68.8
Minimum frontal breadth	98.0	Breadth-height	95.8
Bizygomatic diameter	141.0*		
Total facial ht.	125.0*	Facial	88.7
Upper facial ht.	79.0	Upper facial	56.1
Nasal ht.	57.0		
Nasal breadth	29.0	Nasal	50.9
Orbital ht.	36.0		
Orbital breadth	41.5*	Orbital	86.8
Alveolar breadth	60.0		
Alveolar length	59.0	Maxillo-alveolar	101.7
Ramus length	64.0		
Ramus breadth	36.5		
Bigonial breadth of mandible	103.0*		

*Asterisk indicates approximate measurement only.

tion was based on cranial suture closure and the pubic symphysis. Stature is estimated at 172.8 ± 3.18 cm., using Trotter and Gleser's formula for mongoloids, based on the total length of femur plus fibula (Trotter & Gleser, 1956). The skeleton is fairly complete and in good condition.

SKULL (Plate IV, 1, 2)

The skull is dolichocranial (cranial index 71.8), with an oval vault, mound-shaped occiput, heavy V-shaped brow-ridges and a slight sagittal crest. Prognathism is moderate. Warping of the base of the cranium has resulted in a split 3 mm. wide, running obliquely across the base from right temporo-occipital suture to left pterion. This 3 mm. was subtracted from the skull-breadth measurement when calculating the cranial index. Some facial measurements could be only approximate, since the nasal and lacrimal bones, the orbital plate of the right frontal bone, and part of the left maxilla are either damaged or lost. Muscle attachments have not markedly roughened the skull, but the mastoid and styloid processes are large. Irregular serration of all sutures was observed, and lambdoid and other wormians are present. Some wormians are obscured by suture closure. The spheno-parietal suture is so short that pterion, while recorded as H-shaped, is almost a K.

An unusual feature of the base of the skull is the presence of a precondylar pit. Although no foramen anomalies were observed, a spur of bone

TABLE 2

INFRACRANIAL MEASUREMENTS AND INDICES

Bone	*Measurements in cm.*			*Indices*	
L. Clavicle	diameter		1.30		
L. Humerus	length		33.20		
	diameter		2.50		
	head diam. max.		4.60		
	head diam. min.		4.10		
R. Radius	diameter		1.50		
L. Ulna	diameter		2.00		
R. Femur	bicondylar length		46.80		
	head diam.		4.50		
	midshaft diams.				
		A/P	3.20		
		M/L	2.60	Pilasteric	123.0
	Subtrochanteric diams.				
		A/P	2.30		
		M/L	3.45	Platymeric	66.7
L. Tibia	length		39.00	Humero-femoral	70.9
	midshaft diams.				
		A/P	3.20		
		M/L	2.30		
	foramen level diams.				
		A/P	3.50		
		M/L	2.60	Platycnemic	74.3
L. Fibula	length		37.30	Tibio-femoral	83.3
	diam.		1.45		

projecting backwards from the base of the left lateral pterygoid plate probably indicates the beginning of a pterygoid foramen.

Orbits are broad (orbital index app. 87), slightly tilted, with a supra-orbital foramen on the right, and a notch on the left.

The palate is narrow (maxillo-alveolar index 101.7), and high, with a slight palatine torus and a straight transverse suture. There is a small mandibular torus. Because of an enlargement of the mental tubercles, the chin is extremely square in form. The teeth are evenly set and show moderate wear. Dentition is complete in the upper jaw, but there was both ante- and post-mortem loss in the lower.

INFRACRANIAL SKELETON

In general, the bones give the impression of smoothness and lightness. Specifically, it is features such as the delicacy of the clavicles, and the small size of the femur head and the proximal end of the tibia which collectively create this impression. In contrast, the deltoid tuberosity of the humerus and the iliac tuberosity are large and well-developed. Both torsion and bowing of the femur are slight. Squatting facets are present on the talus, but not on the tibia. The patella has a vastus notch.

The clavicles, ulnae, radii and right fibula were broken at the ends or had pieces missing from the shaft, so that some measurements could not be taken.

DISEASE

The skeleton shows evidence of osteo-arthritis in the flattening of the occipital condyles, and lipping of the glenoid fossae and vertebral bodies. There was ante-mortem loss of the lower first and third molars of each side, with evidence of an abscess and periodontal disease.

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PLATE I

1. Antler Flaking Tool
2. Antler Flaking Tool
3. Antler Harpoon
4. Antler Harpoon Base
5. Antler Point
6. Antler Point
7. Gorget (?)
8. Gorget (?)
9. Beaver Incisor set in Antler Haft

SCALE: ½ Natural Size

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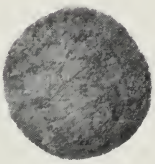

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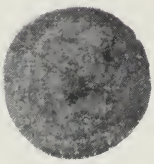

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PLATE II

1-7. Flint Points

8. Greenstone Celt

9-10. Slate Gorgets

SCALE: ½ Natural Size

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PLATE III

1-8. Flint Cache-Blades

SCALE: ½ Natural Size

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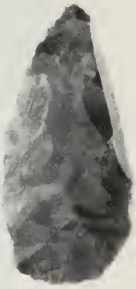

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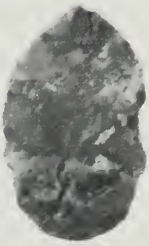

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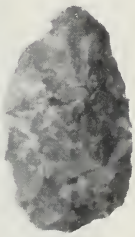

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PLATE IV

1. Skull, front view with articulated mandible
2. Skull, side view

1

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